

FOD

- To Pallas high the *foaming* bowl he crown'd,
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Upon a *foaming* horse. *Rew.*
There follow'd frait a man of royal port.
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated. *Mar. ix. 18.*
He *foameth*, and gnatheth with his teeth.
FOAMY. *adj.* [from *foam*.] Covered with foam; frothy.
More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the jufter fide. *Dryden.*
FOB. *n. f.* [*fuppe*, *fupfack*, German.] A small pocket.
Who pick'd a *fab* at holding forth,
And where a watch for half the worth
May be redeem'd. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*
When were the dice with more profusion thrown?
The well-fill'd *fab*, not empty'd now alone. *Dryd. Juven.*
He put his hand into his *fab*, and presented me in his name
with a tobacco-stopper. *Addison's Spectator.*
There were two pockets which he could not enter; these
he called his *fab*: they were two large lints cut into the top of
his middle cover, but squeezed close by the pressure of his
belly. *Gulliver's Travels.*
Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's *fab*. *Swift.*
To FOB. *v. a.* [*fuppen*, German.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself *fobb'd* in
it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art
king, and resolution thus *fobb'd* as it is with the rusty curb of
old father antick law. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
He goes preffing forward, 'till he was *fobb'd* again with
another story. *L'Estrange.*
2. To FOB off. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice;
to delude by a trick.
You must not think
To *fof* off our disgraces with a tale. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But these will not be *fof'd* off so,
They must have wealth and power too. *Hudibras, p. i.*
By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchase'd liquor mine,
The rascal *fof'd* me off with only wine. *Addison.*
Being a great lover of country-sports, I absolutely deter-
mined not to be a minister of state, nor to be *fof'd* off with a
garter. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 3.*
FOCAL. *adj.* [from *focus*.] Belonging to the focus. See
Focus.
Schelhammer demandeth whether the convexity or con-
cavity of the drum collects rays into a *focal* point, or scatters
them. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
FOCIL. *n. f.* [*facile*, French.] The greater or less bone between
the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.
The fracture was of both the *facils* of the left leg. *Wifem.*
FOCILLA'TION. *n. f.* [*facillo*, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Diët.*
FOCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. [In optics.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence
or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their
refraction by the glass. *Harris.*
The point from which rays diverge, or to which they con-
verge, may be called their *focus*. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Focus of a Parabola. A point in the axis within the figure,
and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter,
or *latus rectum*. *Harris.*
3. Focus of an Ellipsis. A point towards each end of the
longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any
point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that
longer axis. *Harris.*
4. Focus of the Hyperbola. A point in the principal axis,
within the opposite hyperbola's; from which if any two right
lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas,
the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Diët.*
FODDER. *n. f.* [*foðne*, *foðen*, Saxon.] Dry food stored up
for cattle against winter.
Their cattle, starving for want of *fodder*, corrupted the
air. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Being not to be raised without wintering, they will help to
force men into improvement of land by a necessity of
fodder. *Temple.*
Of grafs and *fodder* thou defraud'st the dams,
And of their mothers dugs the starving lambs. *Dryd. Virgil.*
To FODDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.
Natural earth is taken the first half spit from just under the
turf of the best pasture ground, in a place that has been well
foddered on. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
From winter keep,
Well *fodder'd* in the stalls, thy tender sheep. *Dryd. Virgil.*

FOI

- A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as
many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Straw will do well enough to *fodder* with. *Mortim. Husb.*
FO'DDERER. *n. f.* [from *fodder*.] He who fodders cattle.
FOE. *n. f.* [*pah*, Saxon; *fae*, Scottish.]
1. An enemy in war.
Ere he had established his throne,
He fought great battles with his savage *foe*,
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Never but one more was either like
To meet so great a *foe*. *Milton.*
2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.
God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*. *Shakef.*
Forc'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in death become;
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a costly tomb. *Dryden's Fob;*
Thy defects to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe*. *Pope.*
3. An opponent; an ill-wisher.
He that confiders and enquires into the reason of things, is
counted a *foe* to received doctrines. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*
FOEMAN. *n. f.* [from *fe* and *man*.] Enemy in war; antago-
nist.
Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily spoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
What valiant *foemen*, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Sh. H. VI.*
FOETUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is
perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*
A *foetus*, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the
state of a vegetable. *Lake.*
FOG. *n. f.* [*feg*, Danish, a form.] A thick mist; a moist
dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.
Infect her beauty,
You fenfick'd *fogs*, drawn by the pow'rful fun,
To fall and blast her pride. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Lester mists and *fogs* than those which covered Greece with
so long darkness, present great alterations in the sun and
moon. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Fly, fly, prophane *fogs*! far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To fit and scoule upon night's heavy brow. *Croshaw.*
Fogs we frequently observe after sun-setting, even in
our hottest months. *Woodward's Naval History.*
FOG. *n. f.* [*fogagium*, low Latin. *Gramen in forela regis vocatur*
pro fogagio. Leger. forest. Scetice.] Aftergrafs; grafs which
grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.
FOGGLY. *adv.* [from *foggy*.] Miftily; darkly; cloudily.
FOGGINESS. *n. f.* [from *foggy*.] The state of being dark or
misty; cloudiness; miftiness.
FOGGY. *adj.* [from *fog*.]
1. Miftily; cloudy; dank; full of moist vapours.
Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* mist
Of our self-love, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when most they do assist. *Sidney, b. ii.*
And Phœbus flying so, most shameful fight,
His blushing face in *foggy* cloud imphy,
And hides for shame. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*
Whence have they this mizzle?
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull? *Shakef. Henry V.*
Let not air be too gross, nor too penetrative; not subject
to any *foggy* noisomeness, from fens or marshes near adjoining.
About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means
foggy, retire your rarest plants. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.
FOH. *interject.* [from *pah*, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection
of abhorrence: as if one should at sight of any thing hated
cry out a *foe*!
Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends,
Fob! one may smell in such a will most rank.
Foul disproportion, thoughts unnatural. *Shakef. Othello.*
FOIBLE. *n. f.* [French.] A weak side; a blind side; a
falling.
He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Freind's Hist. of Phys.*
The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their
own *foible*, and therefore they craftily shun the attacks of
argument. *Watts's Logic.*
To FOIL. *v. a.* [*offaler*, to wound, old French.] To put to
the worst; to defeat, though without a complete victory.
Amazement seiz'd
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to see
Thus *foil'd* their mightiest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
Leader of those armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have *foil'd*! *Milton.*
Yet thee subject not: I to thee disclose
What inward thence I feel, not therefore *foil'd*!
Who meet with various objects, from the sense

Varioufly

FOI

- Varioufly representing; yet still free,
Approve the best, and follow what I approve. *Milt. P. Loft.*
Strange, that your fingers should the pencil *foi*,
Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*
He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to nature.
In their conflicts with sin they have been so often *foiled*,
that they now despair of ever getting the day. *Calamy's Serm.*
Virtue, disdain, despair, I oft have try'd;
And, *foi'd*, have with new arms my *foe* defy'd. *Dryden.*
But I, the comfort of the Thunderer,
Have wag'd a long and unsuccessful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am *foi'd*. *Dryden's Æn.*
FOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gained without a
complete conquest.
We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One sudden *foil* shall never breed distrust. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*
Whoever overthrowth his mate in such sort, as that either
his back, or the one shoulder, and contrary heel do touch the
ground, shall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endan-
gered, and make a narrow escape, it is called a *foil*. *Carew.*
So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,
Fell whence he stood to see his victor fall. *Milton's P. Loft.*
When age shall level me to impotence,
And sweating pleasure leave me on the *foil*. *Southern.*
Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*. *Dryden.*
2. [French, French.] Leaf; gilding.
A stately palace, built of squared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden *foil* all over them display'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glittering *foil*
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton.*
3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to
raise their lustre.
As she a black silk cap on him begun
To set for *foil* of his milk-white to serve. *Sidney.*
Like bright metal on a fallen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall these more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no *foil* to set it off. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
The fallen passage of thy weary steps
Edgem a *foil*, wherein thou art to set
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the *foil*
closely itself, and thereby better augment its lustre: the *foil* is
a mixture of malich and burnt ivory. *Gray's Museum.*
Hector has a *foil* to set him off: we are perpetually op-
posing the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector.
[From *foiller*, French.] A blunt sword used in fencing.
He that plays the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall
have tribute of me: the adventurous knight shall use his *foil*
and target. *Shak. Hamlet.*
FOILER. *n. f.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage
over another.
To FOIN. *v. n.* [*poindre*, Fr. *Skimer*.] To push in fencing.
He hew'd, and lash'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did seek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward so mighty throws,
But yielded passage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
He cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out:
he will *foin* like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman,
nor child. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
Then both, no moment lost, at once advance
Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance:
They lash, they *foin*, they pass, they strive to bore
Their corselets, and the thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*
FOIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thrust; a push.
FOININGLY. *adv.* [from *foin*.] In a pushing manner.
FOISON. *n. f.* [*poisson*, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. A word
now out of use.
Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever thou be,
That God may in blessing send *foison* to thee. *Tuff. Husb.*
Be wilful to kill, and unkillful to store,
And look for no *foison*, I tell thee before. *Tuff. Husb.*
Nature should bring forth,
To feed my innocent people. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
As those that feed grow full, as blossoming time
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foison*; so her plentiful womb
Expresseth his full tilth and husbandry. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*
To FOIST. *v. a.* [*foyster*, French.] To insert by forgery.
Left negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses
and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account
of their doings. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FOL

- Forge law, and *foist* it into some by-place
Of some old rotten roll. *Dryden's D. n. Sebastian.*
FO'ISTINESS. *n. f.* [from *foist*.] Fustiness; mouldiness.
Dress mustard, and lay it in cellar up sweet,
Left *foistiness* make it for table unmeet. *Tuff. Husbandry.*
FO'ISTRY. *adj.* [See FUSTY.] Mouldy; fusty.
FOLD. *n. f.* [*palas*, *palas*, Saxon.]
1. The ground in which sheep are confined.
His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tith; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part, sheepwalks and *fold*. *Milton.*
In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient *fold*
Slain. *Milton.*
2. The place where sheep are housed.
Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complaint of cares to come. *Ra'eigh.*
3. The flock of sheep.
And this you see I scarcely drag along,
Who yearning on the rocks has left her young;
The hope and promise of my failing *fold*. *Dryden's Virgil.*
4. A limit; a boundary.
Secure from meetings, they're distinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold*. *Crech.*
5. [From *fulb*, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an invo-
lution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon
another.
She in this trice of time
Commits a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many *fold* of favour! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrowded in a num-
ber of *fold* of linen, befmear'd with gums. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
Not with indented waves,
Prone on the ground, as fince; but on his rear
Circular base of rising *fold*, that tower'd
Fold above *fold*, a furling maze! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let
the *fold* be large: the parts should be often traversed by the
flowing of the *fold*. *Dryden's Duffessy.*
With fear and wonder seiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with seven distinguish'd *fold*.
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*
The inward coat of a lion's stomach has stronger *fold* than
a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbutnot.*
6. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in
composition. *Fold* signifies the same quantity added: as, *two*
fold, twice the quantity; *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.
But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit;
some an hundred *fold*, some fifty *fold*, some thirty *fold*. *Matt.*
At last appear
Hell bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice three *fold* the gates; three *fold* were brafs,
Three iron, three of adamant rock. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
Their martyr'd blood and ashes sow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant; that from these may grow
A hundred *fold*. *Milton.*
To FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut sheep in the fold.
The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*
We see that the *folding* of sheep helps ground, as well by
their warmth as by their compost. *Bacon's Natural History.*
She in pens his flocks will *fold*,
And then produce her dairy store,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*
2. [Saxon, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.
As a vulture shalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb. i. 12.*
Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little *folding* of the
hands to sleep. *Prov. vi. 10.*
They be *folden* together as thorns. *Nab. i. 10.*
I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take
forth paper, *fold* it, write upon't, read it, seal it, and again
return to bed. *Shakespeare.*
Conscious of its own impotence, it *fold*s its arms in despair,
and sits curling in a corner. *Colver of Envy.*
Both furl their sails, and strip them for the fight;
Their *fold*d sheets dismiss the useless air. *Dryd. Ann. Mar.*
3. To inclose; to include; to shut.
We will defend and *fold* him in our arms. *Shak. Rich. II.*
Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness *fold*d up. *Shakef. Richard III.*
The fires i' th' lowest hell *fold* in the people! *Shak. Coriel.*
To FOLD. *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind; to
join with another of the same kind.
The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two
leaves of the other door were *folding*. *King vi. 2.*
FOLIA'CEOUS.